

KENTUCKY'S AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE A TIMELINE

1775

Daniel Boone leads a group of settlers, including a number of black laborers, into Kentucky. Susannah Boone Hays and an enslaved black woman become the first women at Fort Boonesborough.

1777

African Americans comprise about 10 percent of the population at Harrod's Fort.

1778

Settlers at Fort Harrod include 19 blacks.

Pompey, an African American living with the Shawnee chief Blackfish, plays a central role in the siege of Boonesborough, fighting with the Indians. African American slaves help in the defense of the fort.

1779

Black settlers in George Rogers Clark's Northwest Campaign fight against the British.

1782

Monk Estill, taken prisoner by Wyandots outside Estill's Station, convinces the Indians they cannot take the fort. When the settlers overtake the Indians and their captive, Estill helps out by calling to his owner across the lines. His bravery results in emancipation.

1790

The first U.S. census reports 73,077 persons living in Kentucky, 16 percent of them African American slaves. Free blacks make up .2 percent of the population.

1791

The Bourbon Iron Works Company is one of the earliest manufacturing establishments in the state to use slave labor.

1792

Kentucky becomes a state, adopting a constitution that legalizes slavery and prohibits the legislature from abolishing slavery without obtaining the consent of the slave owners and compensating them for their property loss.

A white Presbyterian minister named David Rice writes the first antislavery tract in Kentucky.

1794

A Kentucky statute gives free or freed blacks legal equality to whites.

1798

The Kentucky General Assembly adopts a slave code that relegates free and enslaved blacks to inferior status.

1799

Kentucky's second constitution bans voting by free blacks.

1800

African Americans in Kentucky number 41,084, almost 19 percent of the population. Free blacks number 741—or 1.8 percent of the black population.

1801

Selling free blacks into slavery becomes a crime in Kentucky.

“Old Captain,” thought to be the first black minister in Kentucky, forms the First African Baptist Church in Lexington. The church eventually has the largest congregation in the state, black or white.

1808

The U.S. Congress outlaws the importation of slaves from Africa.

The Kentucky Abolition Society is formed.

1810

African Americans in Kentucky number 82,274, just over 20 percent of the population. Free blacks number 1,713—or 2.08 percent of the black population.

1818

The General Assembly passes a law barring free blacks in other states from migrating to Kentucky.

1820

African Americans in Kentucky number 129,491, almost 19 percent of the population. Free blacks number 2,759—or 2.13 percent of the black population.

1822

The Kentucky Abolition Society begins publication of *The Abolition Intelligencer and Missionary Magazine*, one of the first antislavery newspapers in the U.S.

1829

The Kentucky Colonization Society is established to devise ways of sending emancipated slaves to Africa.

1830

African Americans in Kentucky number 170,130, almost 25 percent of the population. Free blacks number 4,917—or 2.9 percent of the black population.

1832

Kentucky has 31 colonization societies. Only Virginia and Ohio have more than this number.

1833

The Kentucky legislature passes the Nonimportation Act banning commercial importation of slaves for resale.

1835

James G. Birney organizes the Kentucky Anti-Slavery Society.

1838

Stephen Bishop, the most widely known of numerous African American guides at Mammoth Cave, secures a place in cave history by crossing the Bottomless Pit.

1840

African Americans in Kentucky number 189,575, just over 24 percent of the population. Free blacks number 7,317—or 3.85 percent of the black population.

1841

The Reverend Henry Adams of Louisville's Fifth Street Baptist Church opens the Adams School, one of the first African American schools in Kentucky.

1842

Black members of Louisville's First Baptist Church form the African Baptist Church, later renamed Fifth Street Baptist Church.

1844

Delia Webster, a Vermont schoolteacher, is arrested for helping slaves to escape. Ten years later she will buy a Trimble County farm and make it a stop on the Underground Railroad.

1845

Cassius M. Clay begins publishing *The True American* newspaper to disseminate his emancipationist views.

1847

Shelby County native Henry Bibb founds a colony for escaped slaves in Canada.

1849

The general assembly repeals the Nonimportation Act, making it legal to bring slaves into Kentucky for resale, and the constitutional convention rejects attempts to abolish slavery.

Josiah Henson, a fugitive slave from Kentucky, publishes his autobiography, believed to be the inspiration for Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (published 1852).

1850

African Americans in Kentucky number 220,992, about 22.5 percent of the population. Free blacks number 10,011—or 4.53 percent of the black population.

About 25 percent of the 38,385 slave masters have more than one slave and only five own more than 100. The average master has five slaves. Still, only in Virginia and Georgia are slaves scattered among more owners.

William Shreve Bailey activates the *Newport News* as an abolitionist paper.

The U.S. Congress passes the Fugitive Slave Law.

1851

The general assembly passes a law providing that emancipated slaves must leave the state.

1852

W. H. Gibson Sr. organizes the Mozart Society, which plays a major role in introducing classical music to Louisville's black community.

1853

William Wells Brown, born a slave in Lexington, publishes *Clotel; or the President's Daughter*, becoming the state's first African American novelist.

1855

Abolitionist John G. Fee founds a mission school at Berea to campaign against slavery. Following John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry, Virginia, Fee is forced to close the school and leave Kentucky.

1856

White citizens in Hopkinsville, Cadiz, and other communities resort to intimidation and violence against enslaved and free blacks in Kentucky's largest conspiracy scare.

1860

African Americans in Kentucky number 236,167, almost 20.5 percent of the population. Free blacks number 10,684—or 4.52 percent of the black population.

1861

The Reverend George Dupee organizes a meeting of black ministers and deacons who lay the groundwork for the General Association of Colored Baptists.

1863

President Abraham Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing the slaves in states in rebellion.

Kentucky is exempted from federal recruitment of African Americans, but Kentucky slaves begin enlisting in Ohio, Indiana, and occupied southern states.

1864

The enlistment of African American volunteers begins in Kentucky.

Camp Nelson in Jessamine County becomes one of the largest recruitment and training centers for black troops in the U.S.

1865

A federal law frees the wives and children of African American soldiers.

The general assembly rejects the Thirteenth Amendment freeing slaves throughout the nation. Ratification by a majority of other states will make the amendment law.

1865-75

117 known lynchings occur in Kentucky.

1866

Congressional Reconstruction begins; the Freedman's Bureau is established in Kentucky.

A bill is passed to establish public schools for African American students, but it is too vague to have a significant impact.

The Reverend John Fee establishes Berea Literary Institute as an interracial school for students in kindergarten through college.

1867

The general assembly rejects the proposed Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which makes former slaves into citizens with full rights. Ratification by a majority of other states will make the amendment law.

Governor Thomas Bramlette requests and obtains the passage of a law authorizing him to offer rewards for the capture of “regulators” who are terrorizing African American citizens.

Kentucky Court of Appeals declares the U.S. Civil Rights Act of 1866 unconstitutional.

The Negro Republican Party holds its first convention.

Newly elected Governor John W. Stevenson sends troops to Mercer County to protect black citizens from mob violence. Two years later he sends troops to Boyle, Garrard, and Lincoln Counties to maintain order.

1869

The general assembly rejects the Fifteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which gives black men the right to vote. Ratification by a majority of other states will make the amendment law.

The Freedman’s Bureau is removed from Kentucky.

Berea Literary Institute adds a college department, becoming one of the few interracial colleges in the South.

1870

African Americans compose 17 percent of Kentucky’s population.

The “First Republican Convention of Colored Citizens of the State of Kentucky” is held in Frankfort.

Members of Quinn Chapel A.M.E. Church in Louisville organize a streetcar sit-in, the state’s first known protest of racial discrimination.

1871

Black lawyers Nathaniel R. Harper and George A. Griffith are admitted to the Kentucky bar.

Frankfort’s African American citizens petition Congress for protection against violence.

1872

The general assembly passes a bill giving blacks the same legal rights as whites in the state’s courts.

African American delegates are seated at the Republican State Convention.

Governor Preston Leslie requests and obtains additional powers to rid the state of night riders who are terrorizing black citizens.

1874

A public school system for African American children is established by law and funded by taxes on property held by blacks, fines collected from blacks, and federal funds.

1879

In Louisville, Elijah and Henry Marrs found the Baptist Normal and Theological Institute, Kentucky’s first black college.

1880

African Americans compose 16 percent of Kentucky's population.

1881

Two Kentucky "Buffalo Soldiers" earn Medals of Honor for their services in the Western Campaigns: Pulaski County native Sergeant Brent Woods and Sergeant Thomas Shaw, both of the 9th Cavalry.

1882

Blacks are granted the right to serve on juries.

1883

The general assembly passes an act requiring that funds for white and black schools be combined into one fund to be distributed without regard to racial distinctions. The name of Baptist Normal and Theological Institute changes to State University.

1886

The Kentucky legislature establishes the State Normal School for Colored Persons, later known as Kentucky State University, to prepare African Americans for teaching positions.

1888

Nathaniel Harper becomes the first African American judge in Kentucky.

1889

Mayslick native Charles Young becomes the third African American to graduate from West Point. Unwilling to put him in command of combat troops, the army stations him behind the lines in World War I.

1890

African Americans compose 14 percent of Kentucky's population.

William J. Simmons leaves the presidency of State University to found Eckstein Norton Institute in Bullitt County to emphasize industrial education for blacks. Within weeks of the school's opening, Simmons dies.

1891

African American jockey Isaac Murphy becomes the first back-to-back and three-time Kentucky Derby winner by riding Riley to victory in 1890 and Kingman in 1891.

1892

The general assembly enacts the Separate Coach Law, requiring racial segregation of railroad passenger traffic. African Americans across the state organize to protest the act.

1893

The Reverend W. H. Anderson and his wife test the Separate Coach Act by sitting in the white-only section of a train. They are put off the train for refusing to sit in the Jim Crow coach and file suit in federal court.

1894

Sergeant Brent Wood, a black soldier from Pulaski County, is awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for saving the lives of the men in his company and a group of white civilians.

1896

In the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision the U.S. Supreme Court establishes the principle of “separate but equal,” which remains the chief legal justification for segregation until 1954. Justice John Marshall Harlan, a Kentucky native, dissents.

1900

African Americans compose 13 percent of Kentucky’s population.

In *Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company v. Kentucky*, the U.S. Supreme Court upholds most provisions of the Separate Coach Law. Harlan is the lone dissenter.

1903

Kentucky’s first recognized black poet Joseph Seamon Cotter, writes *Caleb the Degenerate* to encourage better race relations.

1904

The general assembly passes the Day Law segregating public and private schools, forcing Berea College to end integrated education.

African American poet Effie Walker Smith publishes the first of three volumes of poetry, *Songs of the Months*.

1908

In response to Berea College’s challenge, the U.S. Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of the Day Law. Justice Harlan again dissents.

1910

African Americans compose 11 percent of Kentucky’s population.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is founded.

1911

The National Urban League is formed. Kentuckian Eugene Knickle Jones becomes its chief executive, a position he will hold for over forty years.

1912

Lincoln Institute, a high school and teacher-training school for African Americans, opens in Shelby County.

1913

The general assembly passes an anti-lynching law.

The Louisville Board of Aldermen passes an ordinance segregating city housing. It will be overturned by the 1917 Supreme Court case *Buchanan v. Warley*.

1914

Kentucky’s first NAACP chapter is formed in Louisville.

Garrett Augustus Morgan, an African American inventor from Bourbon County, receives a patent for a “breathing device”—the gas mask used during World War I.

1915

Mammoth Life and Accident Insurance Company, one of Kentucky’s largest black-owned businesses, is established in Louisville.

1917

The U.S. declares war on Germany; 12,584 African American Kentuckians will serve in the armed forces during World War I.

Governor Augustus O. Stanley confronts and disperses a lynch mob in Murray.

1918

The general assembly approves funds for the West Kentucky Industrial College, making the Paducah school one of two state-supported institutions of higher learning for African American students.

1919

State University becomes Simmons University, for William J. Simmons, an early State University president.

1920

African Americans compose 9.5 percent of Kentucky's population.

State guard troops protect the right of fair trial of a black man against mobs in Frankfort and Lexington.

1921

African American voters in Louisville form the Independent-Lincoln Party.

1923

Inventor Garrett Morgan receives a patent for the electric-light traffic signal with different colors for Stop, Caution, and Go.

1927

At age ten, Louisville native Helen Humes makes her first recording. She will go on to sing with Harry James and Count Basie and make numerous recordings under her own name.

1929

Hickman native Rufus B. Atwood begins his thirty-three year tenure as president of Kentucky State.

1930

African Americans compose 8 percent of Kentucky's population.

Recording with Louis Armstrong, Louisville native Lionel Hampton introduces the vibraphone into jazz. He gains fame with the Benny Goodman Orchestra and tours with his own bands from the 1940s through the 1990s.

1931

Kentucky State Industrial College for Negroes is accredited as a four-year college.

Louisville Municipal College opens on the site of Simmons University, which closed in 1930. It becomes the third municipally funded liberal arts college for African Americans in the United States.

1933

Frank L. Stanley Sr. founds the *Louisville Defender* newspaper.

1935

Danville baritone Robert Todd Duncan originates the role of Porgy in George Gershwin's operetta *Porgy and Bess*.

1936

Kentucky enacts the Tuition Payment Plan, an attempt to provide graduate study opportunities for a few black Kentuckians by paying their tuition at schools outside the state.

Charles W. Anderson becomes Kentucky's first black legislator when he is sworn in as a member of the house.

1940

African Americans compose 7.5 percent of Kentucky's population.

1941

The U.S. enters World War II. Kentucky African Americans who serve in the armed forces during the war will number 20,220.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt issues an Executive Order that bans discrimination in defense industries, opening up many wartime jobs to black citizens.

The Kentucky General Assembly passes a law requiring local boards of education to provide all students in their districts with the opportunity to acquire a high-school education.

A sit-in in Louisville protests the city's segregated library system.

1942

Anna Mac Clarke enlists in the Women's Army Corps. She will be the first black Kentucky woman to achieve the rank of an officer.

Springfield native Edward Polin enlists in the Marines, the first African American from Kentucky to become a "Montford Point Marine," the Corps's first training unit for blacks.

1944

Governor Simeon Willis creates the Kentucky Commission for the Study of Negro Affairs.

1945

Baseball commissioner (and former Kentucky governor) A. B. "Happy" Chandler allows the Brooklyn Dodgers to sign Jackie Robinson as the first African American to play in the modern major leagues.

Eugene S. Clayton is the first African American elected to the Louisville Board of Aldermen.

The Kentucky Association of Colored Women includes eighty-two clubs.

1948

The first amendment to the Day Law permits the desegregation of nursing schools and hospital training programs.

In Louisville, hospitals and the main branch of the public library begin to desegregate.

Logan County native Alice Dunnigan becomes the first black journalist to accompany a president when traveling when she covers Harry Truman's campaign trip up the West Coast.

The University of Kentucky initiates a graduate program for blacks at Kentucky State. John W. Hatch of Louisville is the first student. Hatch will become the first black student in the U.K. law school in 1949 and later a professor of public health at the University of North Carolina.

1949

Lyman Johnson successfully sues in federal court for admission to graduate school at the University of Kentucky. He is one of thirty students who integrate the university during the summer semester.

1950

African Americans compose 7 percent of Kentucky's population.

The general assembly further amends the Day Law to permit black students to enroll in integrated schools for courses not offered at Kentucky State College for Negroes.

The University of Louisville begins to desegregate.

A state law prohibits licensing of hospitals that deny anyone emergency care.

The Kentucky Negro Education Association changes its name to Kentucky Teacher's Association and begins admitting white members.

1951

The Interracial Hospital Movement petitions Governor Lawrence Wetherby to open tax-supported and tax-exempt hospitals to Kentucky citizens without regard to race.

With desegregation underway at the University of Louisville, the Louisville Municipal College closes.

1952

Football player Laurence Simmons becomes the first black athlete on a University of Louisville team.

1953

A federal court ruling orders Paducah Junior College to desegregate.

1954

"Separate but equal" school systems are declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*.

The Kentucky Department of Education issues a directive to all public school districts to end school segregation.

The University of Kentucky begins to admit African American students to its undergraduate programs. Other state colleges will follow suit in 1955.

Carl and Anne Braden, a white couple, buy a house in a Louisville suburb and sell it to an African American couple, Andrew and Charlotte Wade. The house is bombed and Carl Braden is convicted on sedition charges.

1955

An NAACP lawsuit results in a federal court ban against segregation in Louisville municipal housing.

Helen Cary Caise is the first African American student in Kentucky to attend an all-white high school—Lafayette in Lexington.

Ollen B. Hinnant becomes the first African American to graduate from the University of Kentucky College of Law.

1956

Louisville desegregates its schools under a “freedom of choice” plan.

Kentucky’s secondary and elementary schools begin significant desegregation.

Governor A. B. “Happy” Chandler sends the National Guard to Sturgis and Clay to enforce school integration.

1957

The Kentucky High School Athletic Association allows accredited African American high schools to become members and participate in state tournaments.

1960

African Americans compose 7.2 percent of Kentucky’s population.

The legislature creates the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights and prohibits discrimination in state employment.

In Louisville African Americans organize a voter registration campaign to replace city officials.

Young people in Louisville form a chapter of the Congress on Racial Equality and begin demonstrations at downtown businesses.

Cassius Clay (later Muhammad Ali) of Louisville wins an Olympic gold medal for boxing.

1961

African Americans in Louisville boycott segregated downtown businesses in the “Nothing New for Easter” campaign, setting a precedent for nonviolent resistance around the state.

Amelia M. Tucker of Louisville becomes the first African American woman to be elected to the state legislature.

Whitney Young Jr. of Shelby County becomes director of the National Urban League.

70 percent of Kentucky’s drive-in movies and 114 of 116 libraries admit African Americans.

1962

The legislature empowers cities to create local commissions on human rights and to prohibit discrimination in places of public accommodations and in teacher employment.

1963

At the urging of President John F. Kennedy, Governor Bert Combs issues an executive order ending racial discrimination in public accommodations.

Louisville is the first city south of the Mason-Dixon Line to pass a public accommodations ordinance.

For the first time, two historically black high schools meet in the state basketball final, with Louisville Seneca prevailing over Lexington Dunbar.

1964

The U.S. Congress passes the sweeping Civil Rights Act of 1964. Despite the efforts of Governor Edward T. Breathitt, two state civil rights bills never reach the floor in the house and senate.

Frank Stanley Jr. and the Allied Organization for Civil Rights stage a march in Frankfort on March 5 in support of the state civil rights legislation. Martin Luther King Jr. is the featured speaker.

Muhammad Ali defeats Sonny Liston to gain the world heavyweight boxing championship. He will be stripped of the title in 1967 for resisting the draft because of his religious beliefs.

1966

The general assembly passes the Kentucky Civil Rights Act, prohibiting discrimination in employment and public accommodations and empowering cities to enact local laws against housing discrimination. It is the first act of its kind in the South.

The general assembly repeals “dead letter” segregation laws and the Day Law.

Bardstown-Nelson County adopts a comprehensive “model” ordinance prohibiting discrimination in housing, employment, and public accommodations.

In a game that receives national attention because of the racial makeup of the teams, the all-white University of Kentucky squad loses the NCAA basketball championship game to Texas Western, which has an all-black starting lineup.

1967

Georgia M. Davis (later Powers) of Louisville becomes the first African American woman elected to the state senate, beginning a two-decade tenure. Mae Street Kidd, also of Louisville, wins the first of eight terms in the house.

Covington and Kenton County adopt acts against discrimination in housing.

Fayette Fiscal Court passes a prohibition against discrimination in housing for the county and Lexington.

After numerous demonstrations in support of fair housing, the Louisville Board of Aldermen passes a broad, enforceable ordinance against discrimination in housing.

Nat Northington of Louisville plays in four football games for the University of Kentucky, breaking the color barrier in the Southeastern Conference.

1968

Following a rally protesting mistreatment of blacks by Louisville police, a riot breaks out in the city’s West End. Two youths are killed and 472 people arrested during the week of violence.

The general assembly adds housing coverage to strong enforcement procedures of the Kentucky Civil Rights Act.

Black students at the University of Louisville stage a protest to dramatize their demands for more black students and faculty, the establishment of a black studies program, and more assistance for black students.

Jimmy Ellis of Louisville wins one of Ali's vacated heavyweight titles.

Wes Unseld of Louisville and the University of Louisville begins his hall-of-fame NBA career, winning the rookie of the year and most valuable player in his first pro season.

1969

Bowling Green becomes the fifth local Kentucky government to adopt a fair housing ordinance.

Lexington and Louisville Housing Opportunity Centers of the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights open to assist black families moving to new neighborhoods.

A group of black students, inspired by the Black Power movement, takes over a building at the University of Louisville to force changes on campus.

1970

African Americans compose 7.2 percent of Kentucky's population.

Jefferson County Fiscal Court extends coverage of the local housing law into the county.

Carl Brashear becomes the U.S. Navy's first black master diver.

Tom Payne of Louisville becomes the first African American to play basketball for the University of Kentucky.

1971

Whitney M. Young Jr., director of the Urban League, dies in Africa.

1972

The general assembly passes the Kentucky Housing Fund Act, introduced by Representative Mae Street Kidd, to provide money for low-income housing for poor and black Kentuckians.

Kentucky State gains university status.

Travis Grant leads Kentucky State to its third straight NAIA basketball championship..

1974

Muhammad Ali regains the heavyweight championship by knocking out George Foreman.

1975

Riots break out in Louisville when a federal judge requires schools to transport students by bus to achieve racial balance.

1976

The general assembly finally ratifies the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

1980

African Americans compose 7.1 percent of Kentucky's population.

1990

African Americans compose 7.1 percent of Kentucky's population.

1993

Frankfort native George C. Wolfe wins a Tony Award for directing *Angels in America: Millennium*. He will go on to win another Tony for *Bring in 'da Noise/Bring in 'da Funk* and become the producer of The Public Theatre/New York Shakespeare Festival.

1994

Louis Stout is named commissioner of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association, becoming the first African American in the country to head a state association.

1996

The state constitution is amended to remove provisions for a poll tax and segregated schools.

1997

Orlando "Tubby" Smith becomes the first African American head basketball coach at the University of Kentucky and leads the team to the national championship in his first season.

2000

African Americans compose 7.3 percent of Kentucky's population.

The first class is inducted into the Kentucky Civil Rights Hall of Fame.

Information on this timeline drawn from *A History of Blacks in Kentucky*, 2 vols., by Marion Lucas and George Wright (Frankfort, 1992); *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, edited by John E. Kleber (Lexington, 1992); *Kentucky's Black Heritage* (Frankfort, 1970); *Living the Story: The Civil Rights Movement in Kentucky* (<http://www.ket.org/civilrights/timeline.htm>); *A New History of Kentucky* by Lowell H. Harrison and James C. Klotter (Lexington, 1997); and *Our Kentucky: A Study of the Bluegrass State*, edited by James C. Klotter (Lexington, 1992).

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LINKS

Aframerindian Slave Narratives. <http://www.columbia.edu/~pm47/afram/>
Narratives by people of African American and Native American ancestry

The African American Mosaic: A Library of Congress Resource Guide for the Study of Black History and Culture. <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/african/intro.html>

African-American History. On the History New web site.
http://afroamhistory.about.com/library/blprimary_text.htm
Transcriptions of print sources including autobiographical accounts, court cases, speeches, and laws.

The African-American Mosaic: A Library of Congress Resource Guide for the Study of Black History and Culture. <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/african/intro.html>
An online exhibit of a variety of sources that explore colonization, abolition, and migration. Includes thumbnail images of the sources and background information on each.

African American Odyssey. On the *American Memory* web site of the Library of Congress.
<http://loweb2.loc.gov/ammem/aahtml/aohome.html>

An online exhibit of a variety of sources that explore African American history, including sections on slavery, free blacks in the antebellum era, abolition, and the Civil War

African-American Sheet Music from Brown University. On the *American Memory* web site of the Library of Congress. <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/award97/rpbhtml/aasmhome.html>
An online collection with images and background information. Can be browsed by subject, composer, title, or year.

African Americans. In the Kentuckiana Digital Library of the Kentucky Virtual Library web site. <http://www.kyvl.org>
Mostly late 19th and 20th century photographs and finding aids to manuscript collections, but does include some electronic texts of speeches given in the antebellum years and of oral histories conducted in the past twenty years.

American Slave Narratives: An Online Anthology. On the University of Virginia's *American Studies* web site. <http://xroads.virginia.edu/~HYPER/wpa/wpahome.html>
Interviews conducted during the 1930s with former slaves by employees of the Works Progress Administration. Site includes some sound files.

The Amistad. In the Digital Classroom of the National Archives web site. http://www.archives.gov/digital_classroom/lessons/amistad_case/amistad_case.html
A lesson plan including a content entry with hot links to digitized primary sources, teaching activity suggestions, and document analysis worksheets.

"Been Here So Long": Selections from the WPA American Slave Narratives. On the web site of the New Deal Network. <http://newdeal.feri.org/asn/>
Seventeen narratives with lesson plans.

Born in Slavery: Slave Narratives from the Federal Writers' Project. On the *American Memory* web site of the Library of Congress. <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/snhtml>

Camp Nelson: Union Army Supply Depot. <http://www.campnelson.org/home.htm>

Excerpts from Slave Narratives. <http://vi.uh.edu/pages/mintz/primary.htm>
Arranged thematically.

The Fight for Equal Rights: Black Soldiers in the Civil War. In the Digital Classroom of the National Archives web site. http://www.archives.gov/digital_classroom/lessons/blacks_in_civil_war/
A lesson plan including a content entry with hot links to digitized primary sources, teaching activity suggestions, and document analysis worksheets.

From Slavery to Freedom: The African American Pamphlet Collection, 1924-1900. On the *American Memory* web site of the Library of Congress. <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem.aapchtml/aapchome.html>
397 pamphlets from the Rare Book and Special Collections Division by African American authors and others who wrote about slavery, colonization, emancipation, and related topics. Includes personal accounts, speeches, and other sources. Can be searched by title or author and includes a helpful link for educators to "The Learning Page."

Images of African Americans from the 19th Century. On the web site of the New York Public Library's Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture. http://digital.nypl.org/schomburg/images_aa19/

Magazine illustrations, photographs, stereoscope cards, and other images from 19th-century sources. Can be searched topically.

The Kentucky Encyclopedia Web Edition. <http://www.kyenc.org/>

Kentucky's Underground Railroad: Passage to Freedom. On the Kentucky Educational Television web site. <http://www.ket.org/underground/>

Living the Story: The Civil Rights Movement in Kentucky. On the Kentucky Educational Television web site. <http://www.ket.org/civilrights/>

North American Slave Narratives. In the University of North Carolina web site *Documenting the American South.* <http://docsouth.unc.edu/neh/neh.html>
Extensive listing of biographies, autobiographies, and fictionalized narratives about enslaved African Americans

Slave Narratives: Constructing U.S. History Through Analyzing Primary Sources. On the National Endowment for the Humanities' *Edsitement* web site.
http://edsitement.hen.gov/view_lesson_plan.asp?id=364
Includes narratives and lesson plans

Toward Racial Equality: Harper's Weekly Reports on Black America, 1857-1874.
<http://blackhistory.harpweek.com/>
Includes striking images and related text from *Harper's Weekly* news magazines, background information, and a simulation exercise, "The Reconstruction Convention."

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